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PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

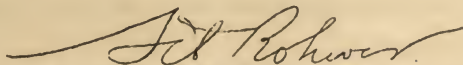
OF THE

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

This summary of the plant quarantine import restrictions of the Republic of the Philippines has been prepared for the information of nurserymen, plant quarantine officials, and others interested in the exportation of plants and plant products from the United States to that country.

The revision was prepared by Richard Faxon, Division of Foreign Plant Quarantines, from texts of legislative acts and administrative orders supplied by Sr. Emilio Abello, Minister Plenipotentiary for the Philippines, May 17, 1949.

The information contained in this circular is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of, nor as a substitute for, the original texts, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative.



Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

# PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

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## REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

### BASIC LEGISLATION

Bureau of Plant Industry Act, No. 3027, March 8, 1922  
"An Act to Protect the Agricultural Industries of the Philippine Islands from Injurious Plant Pests and Diseases Existing in Foreign Countries, etc."

Agricultural Pests Quarantine Act, No. 3767, November 26, 1930  
"An Act Regulating the Importation, Bringing, or Introduction into the Philippine Islands, of Living Animals, such as Insects, Birds, etc."

Act No. 3027 prohibits the importation into the Philippines of all plant materials, soil or any material whatever, either by itself or as packing or covering, which may be a source or medium of infection or infestation by diseases or insects or other animals destructive to agriculture, or a medium for the introduction of noxious weeds, except through designated ports, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Agriculture and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources. (The authority of the Director of Agriculture was vested in the Director of Plant Industry by Act No. 3639.)

Act No. 3767 prohibits the importation, bringing, or introduction into the Philippines, for curiosities or pets, for controlling agricultural pests, or for any other purpose, of any living insect in any stage, or any birds, bats, reptiles, crustaceans, mollusks, mammals or other animals not classed as "domestic animals", except upon a written permit from the Director of Plant Industry and through ports designated by him.

### REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF PLANT MATERIALS INTO AND FROM THE PHILIPPINES

(Administrative Order No. 2, Revised, January 2, 1948)

#### 1. Definitions:

"Plant materials" shall include living plants, rhizomes, fruits, seeds, cuttings, bulbs and corms, grafts, leaves, roots, scions and fruit pits, and such other parts of plants as are capable of propagation, or of harboring plant pests and diseases.

"Country" shall refer to and include independent political units or sovereign nations, territories, colonies, and political or territorial subdivisions.

"Disinfection" shall mean any scientific treatment applied for the purpose of destroying any infection or infestation that may occur on, in or amongst plant materials.

2. Special Permits:

Plant materials which are governed by special quarantine orders may be imported in limited quantities under permit from the Director of Plant Industry from countries which maintain plant quarantine and inspection service, for the purpose of keeping the Philippines supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock, through Manila only, in compliance with the particular administrative orders, and upon application for a permit to import the same. (Form No. 32)

3. Application to import plant materials:

All persons who intend to import plant materials must first file an application with the Director of Plant Industry in advance of the shipment. (Form No. 33)

4. Issuance of permits.

5 & 6. Notices of arrival and shipment.

7. Revocation of permits: Permits may be revoked for cause.

8. Conditions of entry; foreign certificate of inspection required:

Importations of fruits, vegetables, seeds, and other plant materials from foreign countries must be accompanied by certificates of inspection issued by the proper government authority of the country of origin, stating that the materials are free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Where the government maintains a plant quarantine or plant inspection service, the certificates of inspection required shall be certificates issued by the chief or director of the service of the country or place of origin, or his duly authorized representatives. The importer is required to present the certificate to the office of the plant inspector, but the presentation of the certificate shall not preclude inspection of the certified plant material by the plant quarantine officials on arrival if deemed necessary.

9. Inspection and certification on arrival.

10. Disinfection or fumigation. Isolation.

11. Freedom from sand, soil and earth:

All plant materials to be imported must be free from sand, soil or earth, and all plant roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc., must be washed to thoroughly free them from such sand, soil or earth and so certified by the authorized officer; Provided that sterilized

sand, soil or earth may be used to pack bulbs and corms if certified by the authorized inspector.

12. Packing materials for nursery stock and other plants and seeds must not previously have been used in connection with living plants and must be certified by the inspector at origin.

13. Quarantine procedure.

14. Plant materials for which permit is not required:

Fruits, vegetables, cereals and other plant products designed for food purposes, or properly dried and poisoned botanical specimens when free from sand, soil or earth, and when not governed by special quarantine orders, may be imported if properly certified. (See paragraph 8)

15. Ports of entry:

The importation of incoming plant materials shall be made at the ports of Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Legaspi, Davao, Jolo, Aparri, Jose Panganiban and Tacloban, and not at any other port.

16. Plant materials by mail:

Plant materials entering the Philippines through the post office shall be inspected by plant quarantine officials for the purpose of determining whether such shipment should be passed or destroyed in the same way as that followed at the custom house.

17. Fees for fumigation, disinfection, inspection, etc.

18 & 19. Inspection and certification for export.

20. Penalty.

21 & 22. Repeal of previous orders and effective date (January 24, 1948).

#### SPECIAL QUARANTINE ORDERS

Administrative Order No. 3, October 3, 1946

An Order Prohibiting the Importation of Plant Materials of all Plants of the Genus Musa, Coconut, Sugarcane, Rice, Pineapple, Bamboo, Tobacco, Citrus Varieties Commercially Known as the Chinese Yellow and Red Kids, Maguey, and Sisal, Except for Certain Purposes and Under Certain Conditions.



1. The importation of plant materials of all plants of the genus Musa; coconut, Cocos nucifera; sugarcane, Saccharum officinarum; rice, Oryza sativa; pineapple, Ananas comosus; bamboo, Bambusa spp.; tobacco, Nicotiana tabacum; citrus varieties commercially known as the Chinese yellow and red Kids; maguey, Agave cantala; and sisal, Agave sisalana, is strictly prohibited; Provided, That a limited quantity of plant materials of such plants may, upon proper application made to the Director of Plant Industry, and under permit from the said official, be imported through the Port of Manila, from countries which maintain plant quarantine inspection service, for the purpose of keeping the Philippines supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock. The plant materials imported for the purposes mentioned in this paragraph shall be grown in quarantine, and subject to such other conditions as the Director of Plant Industry may prescribe.

2. The term "Plant Materials" as used in this Order means and includes living plants, rhizomes, fruits, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, and corms, grafts, leaves, scions and fruit pits, and such other parts of plants capable of propagation, or of harboring plant pests and/or diseases.

(Note: On the basis of the above articles of this Order the fumigation of unmanufactured tobacco exported from the United States to the Philippines is required, according to the Vice Consul in New York City, May 5, 1950.)

Administrative Order No. 8, December 18, 1946.

Regulating the Importation of Fruits from the State of Texas, U.S.A. and Mexico.

1. The importation of fruits from the State of Texas, U.S.A., and Mexico is prohibited to prevent the introduction of the Mexican fruitfly (Anastrepha ludens); Provided, That small quantities of such fruits may be imported through the port of Manila in order to secure better varieties, new propagating stock, or specimens for experimental purposes. Such importations must be made through the Director of Plant Industry and be grown in quarantine.

Administrative Order No. 9, January 24, 1947.

An order prohibiting the importation of certain fruits and vegetables, or seeds, or planting materials into the Philippines from countries and places infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly.

1. The importation, bringing, or introduction of fruits and vegetables, or seeds, or planting materials of the species listed hereunder from countries and places known to be actually infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), namely, the Hawaiian Islands, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Malta, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Cape Colony, Natal, British East Africa, Madagascar, Brazil, Argentina, the Bermuda Islands, the Azores, the Madeira Islands, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, Dahomey, Nigeria, the Congo, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, Uganda Protectorate, Mauritius, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland, is strictly prohibited; Provided, That a limited quantity of such fruits and vegetables may be imported through the port of Manila, upon proper application to the Director of Plant Industry, and under permit from the said official.

LIST OF FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND SEEDS AFFECTED BY THIS ORDER

Achras sapota, sapodilla  
Amygdalus (Prunus) persica, peach  
Amygdalus (Prunus) persica nectarina, nectarine  
Annona muricata, soursop  
Arenga saccharifera, sugar palm  
Artocarpus incisa, breadfruit  
Averrhoa carambola, carambola  
Calophyllum inophyllum, ball kamani  
Capsicum spp., peppers  
Carica papaya, papaya  
Carica quercifolia, dwarf papaya  
Carissa (ardua) bispinosa, carissa  
Casimiroa edulis, white sapote  
Cestrum sp., Chinese inkberry  
Chrysophyllum cainito, star-apple  
Chrysophyllum oliviforme, satin leaf chrysophyllum  
Citrus japonica, Japanese orange  
(Citrus) Fortunella japonica, kumquat  
Citrus nobilis, var. deliciosa, tangerine and mandarin  
Citrus limonia, lemon  
Citrus (decumana) grandis, grapefruit, pomelo, shaddock  
Clausena wampi, wampi  
Coffea spp., coffee  
Cydonia oblonga, quince  
Diospyros (decandra) ebenum, persimmon  
Eriobotrya japonica, loquat  
Eugenia (brasiliensis) dombeyi, Brazilian plum or Spanish cherry  
Eugenia jambos, rose apple  
Eugenia (michieli) uniflora, Surinam cherry, French cherry  
Ficus carica, fig

Garcinia mangostana, mangosteen  
Garcinia xanthochymus, mangosteen  
Gossypium spp., cultivated cotton  
Jambosa malaccensis, mountain apple  
Latania loddigesii, palm  
Litchi chinensis, lychee or lichee nut  
Lycopersicum esculentum, tomato  
Malus spp., apple  
Mangifera indica, mango  
Mimusops elengi, elengi tree or Spanish cherry  
Murraea or Murraya exotica, mockorange or orange jessamine  
Musa sp., banana  
Noronhia emarginata, noronhia  
Ochrosia elliptica, ochrosia  
Opuntia vulgaris, pricklypear  
Passiflora caerulea, passion vine  
Persea (gratissima) americana, avocado  
Phoenix dactylifera, date palm  
Prunus armeniaca, apricot  
Prunus spp., plums  
Psidium cattleianum, strawberry guava  
Psidium guajava, sweet, red, and white lemon guavas  
Psidium guajava pomiferum, common guava  
Psidium guajava pyrifera, waiawi  
Punica granatum, pomegranate  
Pyrus communis, pear  
Santalum freycinetianum, sandalwood  
Solanum melongena, eggplant  
Spondias (dulcis) cytherea, Otaheite-apple  
Terminalia chebula, Natal plum  
Terminalia catappa, tropical almond or winged kamani  
Thevetia nereifolia, bestill, yellow oleander  
Vitis labrusca, fox grape

PLANT QUARANTINE SERVICE      W A R N I N G

February 28, 1948

The use of bamboo leaves, dried grasses, rice chaff and straw, for packing, binding or tying merchandise, personal belongings, etc., which are destined for the Philippines, is strictly prohibited. The use of the above materials has been noted especially with chinaware. Articles packed, bound or tied, with the above prohibited materials will be denied entry, and are to be returned to the country of origin.



AGRICULTURAL PESTS QUARANTINE ACT

No. 3767, November 26, 1930

Section 3. The importation, bringing or introduction into the Philippine Islands, for curiosities or pets, for controlling agricultural pests, or for any other purpose, of any living insects in any stage, or any birds, bats, reptiles, crustaceans, mollusks, mammals, or other animals not falling within the scope of the term "domestic animals", is prohibited, except upon a written permit from the Director of Plant Industry and through designated ports.

("Domestic animals" include horses, mules, asses, cattle, carabaos, hogs, sheep, goats, dogs, cats, rabbits, deer, fowls, circus and pet animals, and those intended to be used for show or experimental purposes.)

Administrative Order No. 7, December 17, 1946

Regulations governing the importation, bringing or introduction of living insects and other animals mentioned in the Agricultural Pests Quarantine Act. An application must be filed by the importer with the Director of Plant Industry at least one month in advance of shipment. Importation is restricted to the port of Manila. The animals that are included under the restrictions of this Act are also subject to inspection by the Director of Animal Industry.